

1955 and December 1962, total ceramic, stone and clay products employment in Japan rose from 260,919 to 284,000 workers—a gain of some 23,000 or 8 percent. During the same period in America, total employment in pottery and related products fell from 53,800 jobs in 1955 to 43,800 at the end of 1962, a decline of 10,000 jobs, or 19 percent.

It is our sincere belief that the jobs of these 10,000 Americans have been exported, primarily to Japan.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average wage in the American pottery and related products industry is \$2.31. The same source provides us figures indicating that the comparable wage in Japan may be as high as 39 cents an hour. How can the things we make compete with the products of 39-cent-an-hour labor?

Our union has encouraged our industry to install labor-saving equipment whenever possible in order to compete.

Our industry has modernized wherever this is feasible.

However, a Department of Labor story of the industry covering the period from 1954 to 1959 showed that "total payrolls in earthenware plants averaged from 57 to 60 percent of the value of shipments and in china-ware plants from 57 to 62 percent." Those approximate the figures today.

With the labor cost that high, it is manifestly impossible for American manufacturers to pay a decent wage and compete successfully with the products of 39-cent labor from Japan.

Look what happened to art and novelty ware. I am told that Lady Astor once described the United States as the only country where all the souvenirs are marked "made in Japan."

Japan does have not only the souvenirs but the bulk of the business.

The art and novelty ware segment of our industry once employed thousands in small plants in New Jersey and California, and just four companies who used to make art and novelty ware in Sebring, Ohio, used to employ about a thousand men. Between 1954 and 1961, all four of those Sebring artware potteries closed, and that town now has an unemployment rate in excess of 6 percent.

A china producer in Sebring, the French Saxon China Co., employing about 380 men when it is going well, was closed during most of 1963.

Our industry is concentrated in little towns like Sebring, and Chester, W. Va., and Newell, W. Va., and the hard-pressed Wheeling, W. Va., area—towns with unemployment rates in excess of 6 percent.

When the potteries start laying off, or close down, our members simply do not have other job opportunities. For the most part, these are high seniority men. They have growing families to look after. It is not easy for them to move, and they have no jobs to move to.

Because more Americans are eating off tableware produced in Japan, more Japanese workers are eating better, but our members are not eating as well.

We have read with great care the Tariff Commission's reasoning on denying our members the assistance available under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. You take the industry to task for not competing as well as you think it should.

We happen to disagree with your position, but, in a sense, that is beside the point. The fact is, regardless of the reason, many of our members cannot find jobs and that anything which encourages more imports will simply add to our troubles.

From our standpoint, we are literally being asked to compete against "scab" labor. We say this without any malice toward our brothers in Japan. We are grateful for the progress they are making, but just as American labor does not like to be forced to com-

pete against low-wage domestic production so do we in the Pottery Workers Union resent being forced to compete against such incredibly low wages abroad.

That the existing tariff level does not afford adequate protection seems amply clear from the condition of our industry.

Currently much of it is being held together by the premium business. The cup or saucer in the box of soap chips, or the dinner set given with groceries are now the bread and butter items accounting for about half the domestic production in the earthenware potteries.

This is fragile business, subject to the whim of the big chains and brand distributors. The moment another type of giveaway of comparable cost enters the picture, we can lose out.

Moreover, while overseas suppliers have not yet entered the competition for this business because of the demand that the ware be stocked until the level of the demand is established, we have no assurance that they will not do so in the future.

It seems like only yesterday when the skilled hands of our members produced nearly all of the ware on which America dined. Today, except for restaurant and hotel ware, much of America is eating on plates and drinking from cups from Japan.

And tomorrow?

The tomorrow for our industry depends in great measure on what happens in the GATT negotiations.

The tomorrow for several thousand pottery workers and several small towns where potteries are the chief source of livelihood, depends on the outcome of the GATT negotiations.

Having denied these workers and their towns the assistance we thought we had coming under the Trade Expansion Act, we appeal to you now not to deny us whatever future is left.

If, in the GATT negotiations, tariff walls drop still lower, then what remains of our industry will have been marked for extinction.

On behalf of thousands of unemployed family breadwinners who are members of our union, I appeal to you to recommend against any such catastrophe.

In short, don't kick us while we're down.

Resolution of Brooklyn Jewish Community Council on United States-Israel Relations for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 1, 1964

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a resolution of the Brooklyn Jewish Community on United States-Israel relations for peace.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Brooklyn Jewish Community Council duly assembled at its silver jubilee anniversary meeting held at the Brooklyn Jewish Center on May 5, 1964, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas for more than a decade the very existence of the State of Israel has been threatened with extinction by the repeated public declarations and preparations of the ruler of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser;

"Whereas since he came to power President Nasser has constantly declared over his radio and in public his determination, and that of his associated Arab States, to drive the Israelis into the sea;

"Whereas he has in recent years, in pursuance and preparations of such threats and declarations of policy built up a formidable armament of jetplanes, submarines, tanks, and more recently offensive missiles, in the building of which he has been aided by former Nazis who have found refuge in Egypt from prosecution in Germany;

"Whereas for a year and a half he has kept an army of Egyptian troops in Yemen which were transported there by Russian planes and supplied by Russian arms;

"Whereas contrary to his repeated promises, he has not only not withdrawn his troops but has increased their number so that they now reportedly number 40,000 and, through rotation, has used the war in Yemen to battle-train his entire army;

"Whereas the United States has consistently supported Nasser with generous gifts of foreign aid in an amount now approaching nearly a billion dollars;

"Whereas this policy encourages the aggressive tactics and purposes of Egypt's dictator;

"Whereas the United States has repeatedly declared its interest in the preservation of peace in the Middle East and elsewhere and the development of the economy and well-being of nations recipient of U.S. aid;

"Whereas the actions of the United States in supporting Nasser are wholly inconsistent with U.S. declarations of policy;

"Whereas there is imminent danger that Egypt shortly will be in a position to destroy Israel overnight by the rocketry and sophisticated weapons which Nasser is accumulating, supported by his now battle-trained army;

"Whereas although the Congress of the United States provided by law that U.S. economic aid should not be given to any nation preparing for aggression against any other country aided by the United States, the administration has not acted to stop aid to Egypt; and

"Whereas President Nasser has admitted openly that Egypt is preparing for an aggressive war against Israel and is actively carrying on aggression elsewhere;

"Whereas Nasser has aligned himself with the Communist bloc in their efforts to control the African nations: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the administration should immediately reverse its longtime policy of appeasing Nasser;

"That the United States take a firm stand before all the world on behalf of the peacefully intentioned, liberty loving, democratic, and free people of Israel to ward off its destruction; and

"That to prevent this catastrophe the United States should: (a) withdraw aid from Nasser as long as that aid is used for aggressive purposes and (b) announce its readiness to enter into a treaty of mutual defense and support with Israel as it has with other nations."

Mississippi: Big Test Case

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1964

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, this summer a massive education, community improvement, and voter registra-

tion drive in the State of Mississippi will be conducted under the auspices of the Council of Federated Organizations—COFO—a coalition of Mississippi civil rights groups comprised of the Congress of Racial Equality, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The National Council of Churches has joined the civil rights groups in this Mississippi operation in which volunteer students, clergymen, teachers, and lawyers will participate.

James Wechsler, in an article in the May 27 issue of the New York Post, points out the implications of the continued denial of constitutional rights in Mississippi and the importance of President Johnson conferring with the leaders of the project. Now is the time for the administration to take steps to provide protection for the volunteers. I urge my colleagues to read this article and seriously consider James Wechsler's appeal that "clearcut signs of Federal concern and conviction at this juncture might avert infinitely larger trouble in the warmer summer days."

[From the New York Post, May 27, 1964]

BIG TEST CASE

(James A. Wechsler)

President Johnson may soon confront the first major domestic crisis of his administration.

It involves the question of whether the U.S. Government will throw its weight behind this summer's massive effort of the civil rights forces to establish some form of democracy in that oppressive police State known as Mississippi, or whether it will try to remain above the battle.

In anticipation of the coming storm, leaders of the "Mississippi Summer Project" have decided to seek a meeting with Mr. Johnson. A joint letter urgently requesting such a session is being sent to him by representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the NAACP, and CORE who are linked together in the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations.

The letter, signed by SNCC's Robert Moses, NAACP's Aaron Henry, and CORE's Dave Dennis, declares that "during the past 3 years civil rights workers and local citizens in Mississippi have faced violence and brutal resistance when they have tried to exercise their constitutional rights." It asks for a chance to discuss this summer's outlook before the first contingents of summer volunteer's assemble in the State. Such a meeting, if the President consents to it, will produce appeals for Federal aid and protection on a wide front.

As James Forman, SNCC's executive secretary, describes the summer offensive, it will be a many-phased drive. The local battalions will be augmented by at least 700 students from many areas, about 100 ministers, some 150 lawyers prepared to serve on the legal battlelines and a number of teachers who will help to conduct freedom schools.

The major thrust will be the stepped-up voter registration campaign, coupled with support for the "freedom candidates" seeking congressional office. At the same time community centers will be set up to provide services—cultural, medical, vocational—normally denied to Mississippi's Negro populace. Law students will undertake suits against State and local officials engaged in the business of "official tyranny." Amid the local political operations, a delegation to challenge the seating of the lily-white Mis-

issippi contingent at the Democratic convention will be organized.

An orientation program for the volunteers will begin at Western Reserve University, in Ohio, on June 15; the first detachments will enter the State to join hands with the local groups a week later.

Meanwhile, there have been ominous portents of Mississippi's counter offensive. There have been widely publicized reports of new weapons being assembled by State and city units, an obviously intimidatory gambit in view of the nonviolence commitments of the civil rights groups; there have been hurried legislative enactments to legalize even more drastic restrictions on the rights of assembly and speech; there have been increasing arrests of civil rights field workers and sporadic outbreaks of violence against heretic whites—including a few courageous local journalists like Hodding Carter. The State police force has been doubled and its powers of law enforcement

In the face of this developing civil war atmosphere, there is a clear prospect that Federal intervention will be required. That is what the civil rights chieftains want to discuss with President Johnson.

What can the President do to uphold the Constitution in Mississippi and to protect the freedom forces?

In the view of Forman, a spirited 35-year-old Negro veteran of the southern wars, he can do many things. The first and perhaps most crucial step he believes, would be for Lyndon Johnson to confer with Paul Johnson, Mississippi's new Governor, and make it plain that U.S. policy will not be neutralist if peaceful activity is objected to lawless violence.

Beyond that dramatic gesture lie many other possible moves. The creation of a special Federal force of E-men (Equality Men) attached to the Justice Department and specifically assigned to the civil rights fronts would, it is argued, have strong psychological and practical impact; there is deep, continuing doubt that the FBI's southern G-men are prepared to police the area in any affirmative fashion. Judicial appointments will also be closely watched in the South as a clue to Washington's attitude. Finally, of course, there is the question of what posture the President will assume in the row over the seating of the Mississippi delegation.

Many other detailed points of strategy and substance will develop in any full-scale appraisal of the Mississippi outlook. The immediate question is whether the President will be disposed to face the issue now, before the storm breaks.

Certainly there is a compelling case for the argument that clear-cut signs of Federal concern and conviction at this juncture might avert infinitely larger trouble in the warmer summer days. That is the message the civil rights spokesmen hope to transmit if and when they see the President. One hopes he will listen and respond. Surely a government that stands firm on so many distance world fronts should be capable of upholding the rule of law in Mississippi, and perhaps even negotiating effectively with the rulers of that despotism.

Immigration Hearings To Begin in House

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 11, 1964

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigra-

tion and Nationality of the House Judiciary Committee, I take this occasion to announce that the subcommittee will commence public hearings immediately on pending immigration legislation. The precise date on which these hearings are to commence will be announced within the next several days.

Speech by Dr. Vernon R. Alden, President of Ohio State University

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1964

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday evening, May 28, 1964, Dr. Vernon R. Alden, illustrious president of Ohio University, delivered a splendid address to the Ohio Society entitled "The State of Ohio and the World of 1984."

I commend this address to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives:

THE STATE OF OHIO AND THE WORLD OF 1984
(By Vernon R. Alden, president, of Ohio University)

For the fiscal year 1964-65, the budget appropriated for the State of Ohio amounts to over \$1,500 million.

In 1804 the budget appropriated for the State of Ohio was \$20,250.28. Some of the items listed in the 1804 budget read as follows: \$7 for the Secretary of State for "stretching the map of the State"; \$250 was also given to the Secretary of State to "distribute the laws of the State"; \$3.25 was paid to Adam Betz for "candles supplied to the legislature"; \$57 was appropriated for firewood for the State House.

There was a mysterious item—\$7.60 paid to David Abbot and labeled simply "his appropriation"—\$20 was appropriated to "John S. Wills, attorney at law, to prosecute sheriffs."

Under education, and for Ohio University, the early legislators appropriated \$90 to the commissioners, "for their services in appraising the college townships of Athens."

There is little need to elaborate on the comparison between today's budget and the budget of 1804. The changes are self-evident. But today the changes are even more rapid. They occur at an even faster rate. They accelerate with each passing year.

The exhibits and the technical wonders of the New York World's Fair are presented to us daily. But stop and recall for a moment the 1939 New York World's Fair. I recall seeing a novel gadget at the 1939 fair. It was a tiny box with a blurred screen. My parents explained to me that it was called television. Very few of us realized at that time, that in 1964 millions of Americans would own television sets. Very few of us realized that we would be watching programs beamed from all over the world.

In 1939 there were no commercial jet planes. I recall my first transcontinental flight—a day and one-half experience. We tested the first military jet planes on my aircraft carrier only 20 years ago.

In those days we had not yet unlocked the secrets of atomic energy. Only a handful of men in the world could comprehend the extent to which our lives would change by the creation of atomic and hydrogen bombs and the peaceful uses of atomic energy.